A FINE FERRYBOAT BURNED NARROW ESCAPE OF HER PASSENGERS.

HER ENGINEER'S PRESENCE OF MIND-LOSS

\$70,000-CAUSE UNKNOWN. Fire yesterday destroyed the fine ferryboat New-Brunswick, belonging to the Pennsylvania Enliroad. Had the flames broken out one minute later there would undoubtedly have been a calamity of distressing etions to chronicle, for there were about 100 s on board when the boat started to leave the slip at Jersey City at 12:27 p. m., on her regular trip to s-st. She had got scarcely ten feet from the sidge when the engineer, George Ackley, rushed upon tek crying, "Pire! fire! We're all on fire below."

In an instant all was excitement among the passen-ers. There were nine vehicles on board and the sourcied about in lively fashion to save their The engineer, who had just started the boat et of fiames burst up from the fireroom ath him, had reversed his engines before rush ing on deck and giving the alarm. This saved the om drifting away from the bridge, so that it was an easy matter for the station master, George W. Stansbury, and a gentleman to leap aboard and hook the wheel-ropes of the bridge to the burning boat. This was done promptly and the boat was drawn back to the allp. The passengers all quickly poured back under the station-shed except one man, who fell in a fit caused by fright. He was carried ashore and taken

to the Jersey City Hospital.

Meantime the flames and spread over the ferryboar so rapidly that the pilot Uriah Day, had his eyebrows so rapidly that the pilot Uriah Day, had his eyebrows. so rapidly that the pilot Uriah Day, had his eyebrows burned off while escaping over the roof from the forward wheel-house. Six of the teams nearest the shore- and of the boat were got safely ashore. The other three were too far up to be turned about. One was a two-horse empty truck belonging to Colgate & Co., the soap manufacturers of this city; another was a one-horse empty truck belonging to Fox & Kelly, drygoods merchants of Broadway and Ninth-st., and the third was a twe-horse laden truck, belonging to a Newark merchant. The harness was cut on the five bant. The harness was cut on the five ses and they were left free to their choice of death

A swarm of tugs belonging to the Pennsylvania alread rushed up. Some threw streams of water on the burning boat, while others attached hawsers to ses might not endanger the ferry-house. Fire selped put out the blaze. The heaviest streams were on the deck where stood the dumb brutes. of the horses went overboard, and were rescued s. The other three were wrapped in wet s that protected them from the heat. They sessed through the fiery ordeal in safety on the piece of deck which was saved from the flames. When the antied wreck, most of it barned to the water's dge, was afterward towed to Harsimus Cove, the

The New-Brunswick was valued at \$70,000. was built in Brooklyn in 1866, and rebuilt in 1882. new joiner work, steam steering gear, and fire and electric light apparatus. She was 206 feet long 64 1-9 feet beam and 13 feet depth of hold. She was ed. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but was usly attributed to the electric light plant or

While the New-Brunswick was still blazing in the river another alarm of fire was sent out, a blaze having been discovered on the outer end of the Netherlands steamship pier, adjoining the ferry slips. The Fire Department promptly responded, but its services were not needed, as the New-Jersey Central tug Red Ash had extinguished the flames. It is supposed that a spark from the ferryboat fell among some rubbish on the pler.

A LARGE FACTORY BURNED.

The five-story factory of the Euffale Door, Sash and Blind Company, on the northwest corner of Ninthaws, and One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Daniel Provest, conductor on a cable car in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., saw smoke issuing from the windows. factory & 1:40 a. m., and he gave an alarm-remen who first reached the factory saw flames ng from all the windows, from the basement to the top story. Every extra engine available in that part of the city was called, but it was too late to save the doomed building, and the firemen could only protect surrounding property. The flames were so not before the walls fell that the firemen were driven back from the factory. In the less than an hour the factory and its contents had been reduced to a mass

their rooms, and for a time the houses were believed to be in danger, but the firemen kept streams of water turned on the smoking roofs and walls and them from injury. Similar protection given to a row of new houses on the hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. The burned fac-bolonged to the company in Buffalo and Mr. Ken-the New-York agent, thought the total loss to company would be about \$60,000. It was be-d that the flames started in the bolier-room in hasement, but the cause of the outbreak was not wn. The property was insured for \$40,000.

THREE FAMILIES DRIVEN OUT IN THE NIGHT. A dangerous fire started from an overheated flue in the basement of the brownstone flat house No. 102 East Fifty-fourth-st., soon after 2 a. m. yesterday. White st., is the owner of the house, and he lived on On first floor with his wife and two children. Aller Wardwell, auditor of the Standard Oil Company, and a brother of the Prohibition candidate on the State ticket in the last election, occupied the second flat. The third floor was vacant, and on the top floor lived Policeman James G. Howe, with his wife and son.

Your g Howe was the first person in the house to be makened, and he helped his mother up to the roof. oliceman Howe alarmed the other families. The in cold water, and wrapped themselves in wet biankets before they started downstairs. They got out just in time to escape the flames that came up from below. Mr. Ainsworth put his family into the street through the parlor window. Neighbors offered shelter to the conveily clad occupants while the firemen extinguished the flames. The two lower flats and basement were burned out. Mr. Ainsworth's loss was about \$2,000. and Mr. Wardwell lost about \$2,000. All the property was insured.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS BURNED IN ORANGE. SEVERAL BUILDINGS BURNED IN ORANGE.

A fire broke out in Orange, N. J., at midnight on Tuesday, and caused the destruction of \$26,000 worth of property, and laid nearly three-quarters of a block of buildings in ashes. The fire broke out in the carpenter-shop of Henry M. Matthews, in Railroad-ave, near Commerce-st., and communicated from this to the wood-turning shop of George W. Cooke and Jenkina & Dodd's box-factory. The fire department was called out by a wrongly given alarm, and sent nearly half a mile out of the way. When the engines red the buildings were wrapped in flames, and were totally destroyed. In addition W. H. they were totally destroyed. In addition W. H. Dodd's house, in Commerce-st., was partly destroyed, and the rear of a row of tenement-houses in Hill-st. was burned. The losses were as follows: Henry M. Matthews, buildings, tools and stock, \$15,000; insurance about \$5,000. Jenkins & Dodd, \$5,500, partly insured. Jabez P. Condit, house in Commerce-st., \$2,000. Patrick Burke, tenement-houses, \$5,000, tally insured. George W. Cooke, lathes, tools and stock, \$1,500, partly insured, and W. H. Dodd, turniture, \$1,000, insured.

THE OHIO OIL COMPANY ABSORBED.

Lima, April 17.—The Standard Oll Company to-day closed the deal whereby they become the possessors of a majority of the stock of the Ohlo Oli Company. em control of the Lima field. The Ohio ompany is composed of an association of producers, this field. Their lesses cover 10,000 acres, with a fifty production of 5,000 barrels of oil. A considerate portion of the territory is yet undeveloped. The less paid for the stock are said to range from fifty saventy-five cents. C. F. Lufkin conducted the busines for the Standard Company. They have a large see of men engaged in onlarging their reducty under

istee, N. Y., April 17 (Special).—A great quantity was struck early this morning in the well sing drilled by the Canistee Oil and Gas Conabout four miles south of this place. The se of the gas was so great that the tools were out of the hole, and work had to be discommit! She gas was piped off and ignited g will be resumed and competent judges say decations for off are of the best. Off stock, requence, has advanced rapidly,

THE HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

MR. PARNELL'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "THE TIMES "

ARREST OF AN OXFORD PROFESSOR FOR AID ING BESIEGED TENANTS AT GWEEDORE-SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S SUCCESS-FUL MEDIATION.

London, April 17 .- Mr. Parnell has engaged Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Arthur Russell to conduct the libel suit brought by him against " The Times." The trial of the case will take place in London in the autumn. The specific charges against " The Times" are that it published a fac simile of a letter dated in April, 1887, which was falsely ascribed to Mr. Parnell, and that it published other letters during the trial of the case of O'Donnell against Walter, among them being the Kilmainham letter, beginning "Dear E.," which " The Times," subsequent to the trial, called genuine. Mr. Paruell will insist that the case be confined to the subject of the issue of the forgeries, and that all questions of a political nature be excluded from consideration.

The Rev. Father Covenay has begun suit against 'The Standard" for saying that he approved the murder of Police-Inspector Martin at Gweedore,

Lord Hartington, in a speech at Sunderland to night, denied the truth of the assertion that the by-elections showed a revulsion of popular feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone. He claimed that the fact that the Liberal-Unionist poll had in every instance been increased, even when the Liberal-Unionist candidate had been defeated, showed that the country adhered to the decision given at the last general election. He said that the principles of local government, as accepted by the peoples of England and Scotland, would be offered to Ireland as soon as the Irish were ready to recognize that there was no grievance in possessing an equality in political status with the English and Scotch.

Londonderry, April 17 .- Professor Harrison, of Oxford University, an Englishman, has been committed to Londonderry Jail for trial at the Court of Sessions on Tuesday next on the charge of assisting besieged tenants at Gweedore.

While Professor Harrison was being conveyed to jail he was heartily cheered by the populace. The sergeant who was in charge of the policemen who arrested Professor Harrison ordered his men to "beat the devil out of them," and Fathers Gildea, Hoyle, Conyreare, O'Brien and O'Shea and a reporter of "The London Daily News" were roughly handled Women were trampled upon by the crowd, and in some instances were clubed by the police. The excitement was intense, the populace being greatly enraged by the action of the police.

populace being greatly enraged by the police.

Dublin, April 17.—It is expected that seventy more tenants will be evicted from their homes on the Olphert estates.

Dublin, April 17.—In consequence of the mediation of Sir Charles Russell, the tenants who were evicted from their homes on Colonel Vandeleur's estate have accepted his offer to reinstate them on payment of a year's zent, less 20 per cent, all arrears being cancelled by such payment.

THE MARKET PRICE OF COPPER.

TAL TO AGREE ON THE RIGURES. Boston, April 17 (Special).-It is learned from private letter from Paris that the American repreentatives to the conference which is endeavoring to straighten out the copper situation desire to fix the price of the metal at from 40 pounds to 45 pounds per ton. The Rio Tinto people want it 35 pounds and the bankers interested desire as much as 50 pounds. There are hopes of having the accumulated supply of copper, amounting to some \$45,000,000 in value, held for six months and the output to be curtalled. There is some talk of reconstructing La Societe des Metanx with M. Secretan as manager. M. Secretan attributes the collapse of the syndicate to the bankers, who, he says, insisted on a high price for copper instead of alice to go over 40 pounds per ton this year. The thoughts of making the price of copper, without re spect to the Frenchmen, by combining with the Ands and Tamarack. But it also says that the Calumet and Hecla Company does not want to force a suspension of production of the other Lake Superior welcome to those interested in the smaller properties. At the date of the letter the outlook was improving At the date of the letter the outdook was improving for an agreement to run six months in order to see how it will work.

London, April 17.—Copper was active to-day, selling at 37 pounds, 2 shillings, 6 pence to 37 pounds, 5 shillings for three months' delivery.

INJURED BY A FALLING PLATFORM. London, April 17 .- At the ceremonies attending the opening of an infirmary at Sunderland to-day, over which the Marquis of Hartington presided, the plat orm upon which were scated the quests and other prominent persons, collapsed. by the fall and was removed from the debris in hysterics. Two other women and two men were also injured. The accident caused no great excitement among the spectators.

THE RISE IN THE SUGAR MARKET.

London, April 17.-In the Clyde market to-day sugar opened 6d. lower, but values soon advanced 2s. The market was excited. It is reported that Continental buyers are purchasing for American ac-

"Standard's" Vienna correspondent says: Prague and Austrian trade journals declare that the rise in sugar is due to scarcity and the prospect of the international convention abolishing bourties, but it is believed that the chief cause is the existence of an international sugar trust on the American model.

AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOLS IN TURKEY. Washington, April 17.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Minister Straus, at Constantinople, dated March 27, saying that the local authorities at Istubigo, Province of Beirut, had closed the American missionary schools there, and that the Mayor of Baalbek, Province of Damascus, contemplated closing similar schools at seven of the towns under his jurisdiction. This action of the authorsed upon the ground that the schools had not received the necessary permit from the local authorities, and that the managers had declined to stipulate to exclude Moslem children. Mr. Strauimmediately called upon the Grand Vizier, and his efforts resulted in a telegram from that official to the Governor-Generals of Damascus and Beiret, to re-open the school at Istubigo, and not to interfere with any American schools in their respective provinces, but to refer complaints, if any, to Con-

LEAVING THE OLD WORLD FOR THE NEW Liverpool, April 17.—Six thousand emigrants em-arked upon seven steamships here to-day. A maority of the emigrants are bound for the United States. A few of them are going to the Argentine Republic.

THE ILLNESS OF THE POPE. Rome, April 17.-The Pope has not yet recovrom the fliness which attacked him on Monday.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN THE PHILLIPINES. San Francisco, April 17.—Word reaches here that cholers is epidemic in the Philipine Islands and that out of 1,500 cases 1,000 have proved fatal.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY Vienna, April 17.—An explosion occurred in the Rothschilds colliery at Tiefblan, Austria, to-day. Five persons were killed and two were dangerously wo

EXHIBITION LOTTERY BONDS. Paris, April 17.-The subscription to the Exhibition lottery bonds amount to 175,000,000 francs.

THE CZAR MAY VISIT PARIS. Paris, April 17.—The "Figaro" says that the Czar intemplates a visit to the coming exhibition here.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE. Berlin, April 17.—Emporer William has appointed Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Krauel, of Holstoin, the representatives of Germany at the Samoan Con-terance. The Conference will open on April 29.

LARGE BEWARDS FOR CUBAN OUTLAWS. flavans, April 17.—Captain-General Satamanca has sued a proclamation offering a reward of \$2,000 each or the capture of Victor and Louis Mactin, brothers, he have been sentenced to death for kidnapping; and \$1,000 for the capture of Juan Suares, an accomplice, ON TO-DAY TO OKLAHOMA.

PASTEUR TO HAVE A NOTED PATIENT. THE PRINCESS DE SAGAN FEARS HYDROPHOBIA

FROM A MONKEY'S BITE. Paris, 'April 17 .- The "Gaulois" says that the Princess of Sagan, a noted leader of fashion, was biften a short time ago by a pet monkey which has since died from hydrophobia. The Princess, the paper says, is about to visit Paris for the purpose of putting herself under the care of M. Pasteur.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST BOULANGER. Paris, April 17.—The Senate Commission appoint conduct the trial of General Boulanger privately examined General Saussier with reference to the charge that Boulanger corrupted officers of the

The Boulangists Lemaitre and Deguille have come from Brussels to make arrangements for a demon-Boulanger. The General has promised to attend the demonstration.

"La Presso" says that warrants have been issued for the arrest of sixty members of the Boulangist party. stration by the French colony there in honor of

Halifax, N. S., April 17.—The American fishing vessels have already taken out licenses at Canso under the modus vivendi, and a number of others are there waiting to do so. The indications are that i great number will take advantage of the privilege Gloucester, Mass., April 17.-A letter from United States Consul-General Phelan, at Halifax, to Collecto Newfoundland Government change the form of bone required of American vessels in the frozen herring trade, by striking out that portion requiring a certificate from a British Consul and substituting therefor a certificate from the Collector of Customs.

BULGARIAN EXILES MAKING TROUBLE. London, April 17.-It is stated that Bulgarian exiles Rumania and Russia are plotting for a formidab invasion of Bulgaria. It is probable that M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, will interfere to prevent the consummation of such a plot.

London, April 18.—Hopes are entertained that the National Line steamship The Queen, which is over due, may have rescued the Danmark's passengers She sailed from New-York April 4 for Liverpool.

TO ADD \$5,000,000 TO NEWARK'S DEBT.

THE WATER BOND BILL PASSED BY THE NEW JERSEY HOUSE-THE SENATE PASSES A BALLOT REFORM BILL.

Trenton, N. J., April 17 (Special).-Assemblyms McDermitt fought hard to-day to secure the adoption of the amendment to the Newark Water Bond bill, sub mitting the question of the proposed contract to a vote people, but all his fighting was in vain. amendment was beaten, the bill was passed, and the Newark officials will be at liberty to increase at once the debt of that city by \$6,000,000. Mayor Haynes and other officials who were here a day or two ago urg ing the passage of the bill acknowledged that the contract would make Newark's public debt immense, but they said the city was solvent and could carry the

The Senate gave nearly the entire day to the discussion of the substitute for the Australian Elec-tion System bill, which was finalicy passed by a vote of 18 to 2. The bill to olidate the towns of Harrison and Kearney, in Hudson County, which was put through the As sembly recently, falled in the Senate this afternoon, owing to the opposition of Senator Wyckoff, voted with the Republicars against it. The House tion of a bridge over Arthur Kill and another over the Kill Von Kull. The members desired to know who wanted the bill, and what the bridges were for. The information given them was meagre, and most of them veted in the negative. killed Speaker Hudspeth's bill providing for the erec

FINAL TRIAL OF THE CARTER CASE. REPTERATING THE STORY IN CHICAGO OF

BICH LAWYER'S UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Chicago, April 17 (Special), -The famous divorce case of Carter against Carter has at last come to trial and is now being heard before Judge Jamieson. Owing to the prominence of the Carters in Chicago the case has from the first attracted great attention. Depositions have been taken in all parts of this country and in Carter, the principal figure in the case, was young lawyer when in 1880 he married Miss Caroline Dudley, of Dayton, Ohio. , After their marriage the couple occupied a handsome house in Dearborn-ave., and entertained lavishly. A year or two later, how ever, the establishment was given up and Mrs. Carter spent most of her time away from Chicago and her

husband. The summers she generally spent at Cooperstown, N. Y., and her winters in Europa There was, of course, a great deal of gossip, and finally, in November, 1887, Mrs. Carter filed a bill for divorce. charging cruelty and unnatural crimes. In response to this Leslie Carter filed a denial and a cross-bill, in which he named Kyrle Bellew, James F. Pierce, State Senator of New-York, and several others of less renown, as corespondents. About a year ago Judge Jamieson decided that the child, a boy of nine, should divide his time equally between father and mother, spending one month with the former and the next with the latter, pending a final decision. Mrs. Carter, since this decision, has been living with her mother in a small hotel in Twenty-second-st., and Mr. Carter has

been at the family house on the North Side. The final trial of the case has at last begun. Yes terday was devoted to securing a jury and to-day the opening addresses were made. Mrs. Carter, dressed in black, attended by her mother and her maid, or cupfed a conspicuous place in the court room, and Mr. Carter, with his brother and his lawyers, was seated a few feet away from her. In his opening address Judge Sidney Smith said that from within a short time after marriage Carter's conduct was hard and cruel. Speaking for Mr. Carter, his lawyers said that Mrs. Carter came home from Cooperstown day and asked her husband for a separation, \$15,000 and the custody of their child. She gave no reason for it and her husband refused to grant her request. Mr. Loesch then told how she sailed for Europe, he said she cut a swath wide enough for the easy passage of the retinue of a king. of Mrs. Carter's relations with Kyrle Bellew in New-York, which the actor had said consisted in his giving her lessons in dramatic art at \$25 a lesson. Loesch then spoke of the sums of money spent by Mrs. Carter in her European tour. Her husband had supposed they amounted to \$4,000, whereas they footed up over \$45,000 and this when she complained

Mrs. Carter took the stand late in the afternoon, and told her story of Mr. Carter's alleged eruelty to her. She spoke in a low, soft votce, and kept her large blue eyes fixed on the jury. Before her testimony was concluded, the court adjourned to take the sworn statement of Mr. Gilmore, theatrical manager, of New-York. He testified that in September, 1886, Mrs. Carter came to him and told him that she was studying the dramatic art under Kyrle Bellew, and asked Mr. Glimore whether she could got a position the hext season if she studied hard. Mr. Glimore told her he thought she could. He also said that Bellew made more money as an instructor than as an actor, and that his charges were \$25 a leason.

PORGED DEEDS TO FLORIDA LANDS. Boston, April 17 .- A. W. Edens, of the firm of Edens & Co., real estate agents, was arrested yesterday charged with uttoring false deeds for lands in Florida. The purchaser was L. Barta, of this city. were not forthcoming promptly, and Mr. Barta put the matter in the hands of a collection agency to whom Edens surrendered the papers on which were the sig-natures of John F. Dunn and Alice E. Dunn. Only an ordinary red wafer appeared on the deed. This caused some suspicion, and it was discovered that the caused some suspicion, and it was discovered that the names, which were those of well-known people in Ocala, Fia., were forged. It is stated that Edens confessed that he had used Barta's money, and in order to quiet him had forged the deed, intending to send the money to Mr. Dunn as soon as he could and receive a bona fide deed. He waived examination to-day, and was held in \$2,000 ball for the grand jury.

EX-GOVERNOR LONG COULD NOT ACCEPT. Boston, Mass., April 17.—Ex-Governor Long, when asked if he had read a dispatch stating that he was likely to be asked to accept the chairmanship of the Cherokee Commission, which ex-Governor Robinson de-

THE WHITE-TOPPED WAGONS WILL ENTER THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

GOOD-NATURED THOUSANDS ON THE KANBAS BORDER-THE STREAMS FLOODED BY THE STORM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Arkansas City, April 17.-This town has never en such busy scenes as it witnessed to-day, All day long the boomer outfits have been crowding the streets, moving down to the line of the Indian Territory. At least 800 wagons are drawn up in amp on the line, which is guarded at this point by a troop of the 5th Cavalry, under Captain Hayes To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the boomers will be permitted to cross the line on the north, so that they will have ample time to cross the Cherokee strip, which is sixty miles wide, and be on the line of Oklahoma proper on Monday at noon. This order, which permits the boomers on the northern line to advance before those in camp at Purcell and other points south of Oklahoma can move, puts them on an equal footing and gives every one a chance. A heavy storm last night has resulted in swelling the rivers which have to be crossed, so that there may be some delay, especially in crossing the Cimarron River, which, according to the latest reports, was this morning a raging torrent. Most of the boomers have fleet and strong horses, which will be able to carry their riders across, swimming the streams; but the wagons may in a few instances be delayed for days.

A stroll among the camps on the line of Indian Perritory reveals a thoroughly good-natured crowd. It is doubtful whether there is in it a single desperado, though it would not do, perhaps, to say that every boomer was not ready to draw gun, if attacked. Most of the trouble is anticipated by the Purcell boomers, who are described as having among their numbers several desperate characters. Some fears are also entertained as to the old original boomers, who have all these months successfully evaded the vigilance of the troops, and the raids of cowboys, who are their natural enemies, and are now in considerable numbers hiding in the thickets of the most inaccessible parts of Oklahoma.

The Santa Fe Railway has made every possible arrangement to carry passengers into the promised land. Monday noon will see trainload after trainload land upon the Oklahoma line. Their destination is Guthrie, which, from all accounts, promises to be the principal town of the new territory. The fact that the land-office will be there has given it naturally the start of its rivals. Tents are being shipped daily to the line, as well as ready-made houses which can be taken down and put up in the twinkling of an eye almost.

Farmers are not by any means the only people camped along the Indian Territory. There are merchants, professional men and land speculators in large numbers. Many predict that before long the lawyers will own the whole land, and if long the lawyers will own the whole land, and if not they, then the bankers, who will make loans to the boomers at exorbitant rates of interest, taking their claims as security. A good many opinions are expressed as to the value of land in Oklahoma for agricultural pursuits. On one side it is asserted that more than half is unfit for cultivation, and that a great deal is good only for grazing purposes. Others, on the other hand, assert with equal emphasis that the bad lands are few, and that the Oklahoma country contains, in abundance, some of the finest lands in the Onited States.

HOW TO SECURE HOMESTEAD ENTRIES. A LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER STOCKSLAGER TO AN INQUIRING BOOMER.

Washington, April 17.-Commissioner Stockslager has made public the following letter concerning homestead entries in Oklahoma:

Department of the Interior, General Land Offi-Washington, D. C., April 17, 1889.

Mr. T. D. Halstead, Parcell, Ind. Ter.

Sir: In reference to a memorandum of five questions received from you through J. G. Bennett, esq., Editor of "The Herald" New-York, under date of the 15th inst. have to state that it is not usual to answer hypothetica ng the public lands in Oklahoma, I will state as follows

1. A person destring to become an actual settler under the district land office, after selecting and examining the land desired, in which case he is a lowed six months from date of entry within which to establish his actual residence on the land, or if he so elect he may initiate his claim by actual settlement on the land, which may consist of some act or acts connecting himself with the particular tract claimed, said act or acts to be equivalent to an announcement of such being his intention and from which the public generally may have notice of his claim. There-after he is allowed three months within which to make after he is allowed three months within which to make his claim of record by entry at the district land office. Which of these two methods should be chosen is a matter for the party's election according to the circumstances and his own judgment of which is most desirable.

one whose settlement or entry is prior in time will have the superior right. When the inception of the claim is he superior right. When the inception of the claim is multaneous—that is, at the same time precisely—the logal right is equal, and the question can only be deaccording to the equities, and the land awarded to the party having the superior equities, if any; if none, then it has been the practice to put the land up between the claimants and to award the right of entry to the one bidding the highest for the privilege.

to the one butting the ingines for privilege.

The act of March 2, 1889, enacts that until said lands are opened for settlement by preclamation of the President ne person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and any person violating this provision shall never be parmitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto. The President's proclamation of March 23, 1869, calls acquire any right tocols of March 23, 1889, calls attention expressly to this pro-vision, and directs that it be strictly enforced. See circular of April 1, 1889, copy inclosed.

5. I am not prepared, in advance of a case arising, to give an opinion as to what particular act or acts will be considered a violation of the law in this respect. Re-S. M. STOCKSLAGER, Commissioner.

NATIONAL BANKS IN OKLAHOMA. A PROPOSITION TO DEPART FROM THE LETTER OF THE BANKING LAW.

Washington, April 17 (Special) .- It was understood me days ago that a relative of Congressman Springer had obtained authority to organize a National bank in Oklahoma, in which, it was said, a number of Demoratic politicians are interested. It was further stated that the bank would be ready to open business soon. Other applications besides Mr. Springer's have been made for charters for National banks in the same Territory, and the subject has been brought before the Attorney-General for opinion as to the power of the Controller of the Currency to grant such authoriza-tions. The National Banking law provides that a National banking association, upon duly making and fil-ing articles of association and an organization certificate, shall become as from the date of the execution of said certificate a body corporate, and have power to make contracts, etc., but not to transact any business except that necessary preliminary to its organization until it shall have been authorized by the Controller of the Currency to begin the business of banking. The same law requires that at least three-fourths of the directors of a National bank shall have lived in the State, Territory or district in which the association is to be located for at least one year immediately ecoding their election, and must be residents therein turing their term of office. Of course neither Mr. opose to be officers and directors of National banks Okiahoma have tived there during the period required by the law. If the Attorney-General shall olde that the letter of the law must be observed, no National bank ran be organized in Oklahoma until April, 1890, unless the law shall be amended in the

The Postoffice Department officials are makin the Postolice Department officials are massing of two postoffices in Oklahoma, one at Kingfaher Stage Station and the other at Guthrie, where the United States Land Offices are to be established. Several postoffice inspectors are now on the ground examining proposed mail routes into the country and between all important points.

RUDDY-FACED BOOMERS AT WELLINGTON. Wellington, Kan., April 17.—Fully 500 boomer out-fits to-day passed through via Hunnewell. As a general rule, the wagons and teams were of the best class, and the boomers ruidy and strong and imbued with the idea that Okiahems was a land flowing with milk and honey. For a week the stream of white

wagons steadily moving south has been very large. A Wellington colony numbering about fifty, under the leadership of H. F. Landes, left this city to-day.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS TO THE NEW LANDS. Kansas City, Mo., April 17 .- As the day for opening of the Oklahoma lands draws nigh the capacity of the Union Railway Station in this city is taxe more and more every day. The settlers come to Castle Garden, were among the moties crowd. The arrivals are about evenly divided between the Santa Fe and the Rock Island, which reach the eastern and western land offices respectively. A dispatch to "The

Times " from Caldwell, Kan., says:
"One of the boomers who arrived from Colorado to day reports that from the east line of Colorado to this point there is almost a continuous line of wagons. The on the receipt by Captain Woodson of the following selegram from Colonel Wade, commander at Fo Reno: 'You will take all precautions to prevent the introduction of liquor into the territory when the movement of settlers begins.' "

STRIKERS CROWDING A CAR.

VARYING THE MONOTONY OF THE MINNEAP OLIS STRIKE. Minneapolis, April 17.-The street-car com

pany succeeded in running some cars over most of the lines in the city to-day. There were several conflicts between the strikers and the police. A mob in Washington-ave. was the hardest to handle. It would be scattered in one place only to gather in another. Many arrests were made, some of the officers picking up small boys and lugging them off to the station when they could fasten no charge upon grown persons Between 2 and 3 p. m. the avenue was compara tively quict, but this did not last long. A little after 3 o'clock a Bloomington-ave, car going north was boarded by a number of men. police were forced off. The car gathered other men as it proceeded, and when it reached Henne pin-ave. it was packed, many climbing on the top. The driver became excited and the car was run off the track several times. It was finally started for the shop, about two blocks away A small riot followed its arrival there. After some savage clubbing by an officer, and with the assistance of the office employes, President Lowrey lent a hand, and the car was housed, but not before it was badly wrecked. The attempt to effect a settlement of the differences between the company and the strikers this afternoon was a

company and the serieurs and failure.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—Fifty determined men from western Kansas have started for Minneapolis to take the places of the street-car strikers there. Twenty-five went from Dodge City, and twenty-five from Garden City, in response to an offer of \$3 per day for "determined" me...

MARVELLE W. COOPER FOR APPEAISER. PRESIDENT HARRISON CHOOSES A POPULAR

SUCCESSOR TO MR. M'MULLEN. Washington, April 17 (Special).-Marvelle W.

cooper, of New-York, will be appointed Appraiser at the Port of New-York, probably to-morrow. Since Mr. Cooper's name was suggested for the office two or three days ago Secretary Windom and Senator Hiscock have been literally "snowed under" with dispatches and letters urging his appointment, from prominent merchants, manufacturers and business men generally in New-York. Senator Evarts is absent, but is expected here to-night, and it is understood that he will cordially favor the immediate appoint-ment of Mr. Cooper.

Marvelle W. Cooper is a prominent business man and m active member of the Union League Club. He has been a hearty supporter of the Republican party

IS HE REALLY PERSECUTED ?

THE ARCHITECT CHARGED WITH ARSON TO BE EXAMINED TO-DA.

The examination of John C. Raymond, who was the Tombs Police Court on Tuesday, on a charge of arson, will be held at the Tombs Police Court this afternoon. Raymond is an architect and builder and has an office at No. 593 Hudson-st. His home is in flat at No. 282 East Seventy-first-st. The building he was accused of burning was one at Iselin, N. J., on which there was an insurance of \$22,000, divided among the following companies: the London and Pennsylvania, American of Phitadelphia, American Central. In a statement made after his committal on Tuesday, Raymond said that he was being persecuted for revenge by a well-known lawyer of whom he had got the better in a real estate transaction. The law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of No. 54 Wall-st., is conducting the case for the in surance people, and it has been said that Thomas H. Hubbard of that firm was the lawyer to whom Ray-

mond referred. A Tribune reporter was told by Mr. Hubbard, yes erday that he had never heard of Raymond, and o member of that firm had ever had any real estate transaction with him. It was learned from another surce that there had been a real estate transaction in Nyack, N. Y., between Raymond-and Grosveno Hubbard, a lawyer who has an office in the Mills S. Hubbard, a lawyer who has an office in the shill Building, but whether this was the transaction to which Raymond referred, or not, could not be learned. Raymond also alleges that the insurance companies are persecuting him because he was so aggressive in trying to force them to pay to Mrs. Anna Bouton, to whom the house at Iselia belonged, the insurance money after her house was burned some time during last December. The examination at the Tombs Police Court this afternoon will undoubtedly bring out some in-

FAILURE OF A PIANO MANUFACTURER. THOMAS F. SOANDAN MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT OF HIS BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

Boston, April 17.-Thomas F. Scanlan, doing busi ness as the New-England Piano Company, with offices at No. 157 Trement-st., Boston, and No. 88 Fifthave., New-York, and a factory at Roxbury, Mass., has made an assignment to Godfrey Marse, lawyer His liabilities are \$200,000. He was formerly of the firm of McLaughlin & Scanlan, organ builders, The firm dissolved in 1881, and since then Mr. Scanlan has conducted the business himself. About six years ago he established a large factory at Roxbury. Recently the New-York branch of the business was incorporated under New-York laws, and styled the New-England Piano Company of New-York, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The Boston business has been incorporated under the laws of Maine, with a capital stock of \$750,000. In March last some of the important machinery in the factory was disabled, causing a brief shut-down of the works. At this time there were rumors that Scanlan was in financial difficulties. The factory at Roxbury manufactured an average of seventy planos a week. The immediate cause of the failure was the suspension of Frees & Sou, plano dealers, of Dallas, Texas. Scanlan had backed the Dallas firm, and was on its paper for \$100,000. His nominal assets are \$500,000. Treasurer Kimberly, of the New-York branch com

pany, said yesterday that Mr. Scanlan's assignment did not affect his company. Mr. Scanlan was the pres tent and owned stock in the company, but the company dent and owned stock in the company, but the company, did not owe a dollar. He thought that it was a matter of only a few days when Mr. Scanian would adjust his matters satisfactorily and continue his business as before. An attachment against the property in New-York of Frees & Son has been granted in the Supreme Court here for \$7.893 in favor of the First National Bank of Galveston.

TESTING THE GUNS OF THE VESUVIUS! Philadelphia, April 17 (Special).—A series of ex-periments was begun at Cramp's ship-yard this after-tion to test the rapidity of fire of the guns of the new dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The tests are pro-liminary to the official test by the Government, the date for which will probably be set to-morrow. The firing was done with empty shells, and at the start was successful.

FUNERAL OF REAR-ADMIRAL TAYLOR. Washington, April 17.—The body of Rear-Admiral William Redgers Taylor was buried in the Congressional Cemetery to-day. Funeral services were held at St. John's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Leonard officiating. The palibearers were Generals Schofield and Schenck and Admirals Temple, Steedman, Selfridge, Bryson, Lee and Almy.

ARRESTED FOR CAUSING A DEATH AT TALE. New-Haven, Conn., April 17.—Patrick McCune, whose carelessness resulted in the death of E. C. Gobier at the Yale Memorial Building yesterday, was sayested to day charged with mansisughter.

AN ARMY TO BE IN LINE

IT WILL BE A MONSTROUS PARADE.

MANY RELATIVES OF WASHINGTON APPEAR ING-THE PRESIDENT'S SPECTAL TRAINording to the estimates thus far, it ap

that something like 90,000 men expect to take part in the industrial parade of May 1. The following additions were made to General But field's list yesterday: Ancient Order Hibernis Edward L. Carey, 10,000; Brooklyn Bricklay Union, five organizations, M. J. Murray president, 2,500; Tammany Society, General John Cochrane, 5,000; Manhattan Ship Joiners, Richard L. Raleigh, 300; Columbia College, John A. Dempsey, 200. A correction is also made, showing that 30,000 Germans will parade, while the aggregate of the various Irish societies will reach a figure almost count to this almost equal to this.

The only important committee meeting held yes terday was that of the Plan and Scope. The ar-arrangements which Messrs. Gerry and Bowen have made for the press were approved, and a letter from John H. Starin, giving a boat, the Laura M. Stario, for the use of the press representatives from all over the country, was read. A report from the Finance Committee was received, and resolution passed that no portion of the money contributed by the State and city of New-York should be used for the expenses of the ball or sup per, these charges to be paid from the receipt to tickets and private subscriptions. The committee Catholic orphan asylum at Fifth-ave. and Fiftyfirst-st., and set on foot a plan for the erection of a large stand on Union Square. It was estimated that if the stand were built on all sides which the procession will pass, about 75,000 people could

be accommodated. Mr. Coffin, chairman of the Art Con cided to open the loan exhibition to the public at 10 a. m. to-day. The Association of Retail Grocers held a meeting at their hall last night to take the necessary steps for a representation of their order in the industrial parade. General Butterfield, grand marshal, will positively close his book on Saturday.

A large and interesting group of Washington's

relatives seem to have been neglected by the committee, as a perfect flood of correspondence has set in, presenting the claims of all kinds and conditions of men and women. Binger Herma of Washington, takes up the cudgels for Major Burgess Ball, an aged resident of the capital. He sends his portrait and pedigree to the committee. From Claymont, Del., comes a letter signed "Mrs. Dr. John D. M. Cardeza," who objects to the list of Washington's relatives published by the Centennial Committee. Another from Washington, D. C., signed R. T. Johnstone, presents the claims of Miss Margaret Washington. Similar letters mention the following nearest of Kin who have been omitted: Mrs. Martha Custis Gibbs, a daughter of John Parks Custis Peter, and hence granddaughter of Mrs. Washington. Alice Washington Weir, a great-great-grand-daughter of Samuel Washington; Miss Eugenia Washington, of Washington, and great-grand-daughter of Colonel Samuel Washington; Mrs. Kate Washington Hunter, of No. 2 East Thirty-third-st., New-York, who bears the same relationship; Colonel Thornton Augustine Washington of the National Land Office, a great-grand-incher, Samuel, and Mrs. Fannie Washington Finch, of No. 1,340 Fulton-ave, Brooklyn, who shows her direct descent from Augustine Washington Finch, of No. 1,340 Fulton-ave, Brooklyn, who shows her direct descent from Augustine Washington, brother of the General. There are many others coming in.

No foreign men-of-war have been invited to take part in the celebration. The Naval Committee, through Capitain Erben, has been in communication with the officials of the various forcign steamship lines sailing out of this port, and has received replies from them announcing their intention of dressing their ships and decorating their piers during the paradle. The naval parade, after the landing of President Harrison, will pass under the Brooklyn Bridge and up the East River to Hunter's Point. There, in the broad part of United States men-of-war which has been published, it is now thought that the dynamite of United States men-of-war which has been published, it is now thought that the dynamite of United States men-of-war which has been published, it is now thought that the dynamite of United States men-of-war which has been publishe Burgess Ball, an aged resident of the capital. He sends his portrait and pedigree to the

GETTING THE FLOATS BEADY. The German committee is making good headway with the elaborate floats that are to make the chief ornamental figure in the industrial parade.

Final arrangements for President Harrison's special train have been made by Orlando B. Potter in accordance with the general plan already published. The train will be ready on a side track so that those making up the party can retire as early as they like on Sunday night. The train will start after midnight and run slowly, to reach Elizabeth in time for the early breakfast at Governor Green's house. It was intended to limit the number of passengers in the party to fifty, but it will probably be increased to seventy-five. The number to take passage with the President on the Despatch will be strictly limited to fifty. The Entertainment Committee has been charged with the duty of selecting the guests who are to come from Washington with the President's party. Final arrangements for President Harrison's

party.

The Rev. Mason Gallagher, chaplain of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, has prepared a small pamphlet, published by the American Tract Society, on General Washington's religious belief, for use in connection with the religious services of the Centennial Celebration.

TO PREVENT THE CLOSING OF STREETS Mayor Grant sent a letter to Superintendent Murray yesterday in reference to the resolution of the Aldermen, suggested by the Mayor, allowing the placing of trucks in streets intersecting the line of the Centennial procession. The Mayor requests that in issuing the permits the Superintendent will cause them to be so worded Superintendent will cause them to be so worded as will prevent the blocking of the streets by the trucks, so that an open space may be left at all times for the passage of persons and vehicles, which is thought to be especially important in case of fire. A great many owners of trucks have applied at Police Headquarters for permits to place their trucks in the side streets, but Superintendent Murray will grant no permits until he is officially told what the route of the parade is to be.

President Arnold and the other members of the Aldermen's Centennial Committee called on Mayor Grant to enlist his aid in securing their \$15.000 appropriation from the Board of Estimate for decorating the manicipal buildings, the fireworks display and the building of stands. The Mayor promised to take the matter under consideration.

RELICS OF THE DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION-SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING THINGS. The loan exhibit of pictures and relies at the

Motropolitan Opera House was opened yesterday after-noon to the press. A notice of the portraits will be found in another column. The first object that be found in another country. The live coject strikes the eye at the grand stairway is a large piece of tapestry which figured at a ball given to Washington at Boston. The store of treasures is is be found in the large room at the right of the the east side of the room contains a coat made of the finest American cloth of the time, presented to Washington; also gloves and other articles of apparel given by Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Eliza P. Custis. A case near by is full of interesting things, among them being the sliver pencil with which Washington dictated his dispatches during the War of the Revo-lution. A steel curb-bit, pottery and plates repre-senting battle scenes are seen in another case.

senting battle scenes are seen in another case.

Near the centre of the room is a case show the suit worn by Washington on his first inaugurat as President. It is exhibited by Dr. Thoraton Washington, of Washington, D. C., and belongs Mrs. Martha D. Washington, of Texas, to who husband, Dr. Lawrence A. Washington, it was give by his grandfather, who received it from Washington theself. This suit is made of heavy brown as the part of the part of the property of the part of the property of the part of the p